

WEEKLY AMADOR LEDGER

(COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.)
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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

D. Buffington Editor and Manager

FRIDAY.....APRIL 26, 1901

AUSTRALIA COLONIES UNITED.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Richard Webb we have been enabled to peruse a highly interesting "Souvenir of the Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth," published by The N. S. W. Bookstall Co. at Sydney, Australia. As a work of art this souvenir has but few equals. Its illustrations are from half-tone cuts of photographs of unusual excellence.

Grand as is the souvenir, grander yet is the accomplishment of that to which it refers—the Australian union.

Since the beginning of disunion in 1825 the need of federal union has been agitated by statesmen in Australia and England. For a time a series of Intercolonial Conferences supplied in a way the place of federation. But as the colonies came more in touch with each other, the need of a union became more evident. It was then that Sir Henry Parkes, "The Father of Federation," raised the idea of Federation above all other questions of politics.

Year after year Sir Henry Parkes labored ardently for the cause; time and again Federation had been declared dead, and not until shown by the financial panic of 1892 and the resulting stagnation of trade did the people fully realize the folly of disunion. The Constitution Bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and on July 9, 1900, the Royal Assent was given to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution. On September 17, 1900, the Queen issued a proclamation, declaring that on and after January 1, 1901, the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, should be united in a Federal Commonwealth, under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia."

The grand dream of Sir Henry Parkes is at last realized, for upon the Federal badge are these words: "One people; one destiny; one flag."

UNSANITARY conditions invariably bring their reward sooner or later. The indications point to trouble in this camp before the summer is passed. One siege is not enough, it appears, to arouse our people to the necessity of cleanliness. By our lack of caution in this respect we invite another reign of terror, stagnation of business and permanent loss of trade. We have not yet recovered from the knock-out blow we received during the smallpox epidemic, and yet we are to-day in a more filthy condition, in a sanitary point of view, than we were then. Much of the trade that went to other towns during that siege has never returned to our merchants and never will until we do our sanitary duty. There are empty dwelling houses here that would be occupied if conditions were more wholesome. These things stare us in the face and yet we follow the same "penny wise and pound foolish," suicidal system. This bartering health, happiness and life itself for filthy lucre is un-Christian like and heathenish. For the sake of hoarding up a few more dollars, we open the door and invite to the bosom of our families disease—that dread destroyer of all happiness.

CUBA'S decision to send a Commission to Washington is perhaps all right in a way, but the journey must necessarily be an unsatisfactory and fruitless one to the Commission, so far as a modification of the Platt amendment is concerned, for the President has no power to repeal or modify an Act of Congress. The Cubans are standing in their own light by not accepting the terms of the Platt amendment. This amendment was necessary just and ultimate. Not one of the provisions of the amendment can be changed in justice to the Cubans themselves, not taking into consideration our own interests. Each provision is a prop to the future republic.

CALIFORNIA contains 158,360 square miles and has a population of 1,485,053. The State of New York contains 49,170 square miles and has a population of 7,268,009. What the State of California needs is development, as it is uncultivated in extent and variety of resources.

SHERIFF W. D. MAYO of Talladega, Clay county, Alabama, says he is confident he has James C. Dunham in jail. Dunham is the fiend who foully murdered six members of the McGinty family, near San Jose, in May 1896.

On Wednesday of this week the California Cured Fruit Association sold 20,000,000 pounds of prunes. This is the largest day's business in the history of the prune industry of the State.

The Democracy of California will probably assist in booming David B. Hill for President in 1904. The party is to be reorganized with Hill's candidacy in view.

Young Mothers.

Croup is the terror of thousands of young mothers, because its outbreak is so agonizing and frequently fatal. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure acts like magic in cases of Croup. It has never been known to fail. The worst cases relieved immediately. Price, 35c. and \$1. For sale at A. Goldner, the Druggist.

Children's sailor hats at 20 cents at the Red Front Annual Clearance Sale.

Throws Down The Bars.

That veteran autocrat of Colorado eastbound tourist rates who last year put the rates in effect on his road over the veto of other lines, John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island, has again taken the initiative. The introduction of eastbound excursion rates last year in connection with the westbound summer rates which have been in effect for years, proved profitable to the roads and was very gratifying to the people of Colorado, thousands of whom took advantage of the opportunity to visit their old homes or friends at the east.

Mr. Sebastian has given notice of the intention of the Rock Island to make the rates, independently, if necessary, but announcing the rates and dates on which the excursions will be run. The aggressiveness of the Rock Island last year was appreciated by the Colorado public and at the close of the season had the hearty support of lines which had accepted the inevitable under protest. The notice out yesterday follows: "This company has submitted a proposition to the Western Passenger Association and Southwestern Passenger Association for excursions to and from Colorado points as follows: West-bound every Tuesday, June 18 to Sept. 10 inclusive, rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, excepting that on July 2 and 9, September 3 and 10, rate from Chicago will be \$25 and from Missouri River \$15 for round trip. Intermediate territory to carry proportionate rates. Tickets to be sold from Missouri River one day later than above. Proportionate to and from Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake and Ogden. East-bound rate, one fare plus \$2 to all points minimum \$8, every Thursday, June 20 to September 12 inclusive, limit of all tickets, October 31. These rates will be tendered connection lines for basing this company if negative votes are cast. Special trains will be run on schedule of one night to and from Colorado on these dates by our line, carrying dining cars and first-class equipment."—Denver Times.

Summer Session, University of California. There will be a truly remarkable array of scholars in the faculty of the approaching Summer Session of the University of California, from June 27 to August 7.

The Summer School, open without examination to all applicants of good character and intelligence, will number in its instructing staff thirty-five or more members of the regular faculty, including, among others, Professors Bacon, Hilgard, Wilson, Clark, Gayley, Merrill, Margolis, Loughridge, Page, Jaffa, and Magee, and in addition John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago; H. Morse Stephens, Professor of Modern European, and English History at Cornell University; Barren Wendell, Professor of English in Harvard University; Jas. E. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College of Columbia University; Liberty Hyde Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell; Ewald Flugel, Professor of English Philology at Stanford; Elwood Cumberley, Associate Professor of Education in the same institution, and James M. Wilson, Irrigation Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Courses will be offered in philosophy, education, history and political science, Semitic Greek, Latin, English, Spanish, mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, physical culture, agriculture, horticulture, and irrigation. All the facilities of the library, laboratories, and museums will be available.

Many of the courses are planned particularly to meet the needs of teachers, to acquaint them with modern methods, and to freshen their inspiration. Especially valuable are the opportunities for training in pedagogy, nature study, laboratory methods, and physical culture.

A circular containing full information will be mailed free upon application to the Board of Regents, Berkeley, California. The fee for the session is \$10, and the student may choose one or many courses. Applications for admission should be filed, if possible, by June 17th.

President McKinley's Tour.

The itinerary of President McKinley's trip from Washington, D. C., to Sacramento, where he will arrive May 20th, is as follows:

April 28th—Leaves Washington in the afternoon.
May 1st—Arrives at Lake Ponchartrain in the morning. Spends the day in New Orleans.
May 3d—Arrives at Houston and attends public reception.
May 5th—Arrives at El Paso.
May 7th—Arrives at Phoenix and attends reception.
May 8th—Arrives at Redlands and is met by Governor Gage.
May 9th—Arrives at Los Angeles.
May 11th—At Monterey. Reception by Grand Army Veterans.
May 12th—At Monterey.
May 13th—Arrives at San Jose. Attends banquet and visits Palo Alto and Stanford University. Arrives in San Francisco in the evening.
May 15th—Reception and banquet by the Ohio Society.
May 17th—Reception to the public in Mechanics' Hall.
May 18th—Launching of the battleship Ohio, followed by banquet at the Palace Hotel.
May 20th—Arrives at Sacramento.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer Flour makes the best. 4-6-1/2

THE X-RAY

Tells the truth
Don't depend too much on old-fashioned medical methods. Don't believe everything you hear or see. You will then be treated for the wrong disease. Have an X-ray picture taken of your internal organs, bones, joints, etc. You will then know the truth. Know exactly where and what the trouble is. Then your chances of being cured will be good. For a thoroughly good, reliable picture, call at the

EDISON COLLEGE OF X-RAY THERAPEUTICS

105 Ellis St., San Francisco, Room 25-26
X-rays applied to malignant, cancerous, and other diseases. Medical Electricity and Radiology. X-ray Cancer. X-ray will show it.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court of the County of Amador, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Robert J. Adams, deceased.
I, the undersigned, Judge of said Court, do hereby order that the said Robert J. Adams, deceased, be and he is to appear before me at the Court House in the town of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted for the said administrator to sell the said described real estate set forth in the petition for sale of real estate on file in the office of the County Clerk of said County of Amador, and that a copy of this order be published in the Amador Ledger, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

R. C. RUST, Judge of said Court.

C. P. VICINI, Atty. for Administrator. 4-12-5

The best towing 25 yards for \$1.00 at the Red Front Annual Clearance Sale.

If you want a healthy drink try Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

BORN.

NEAL—In Tropic, Cal., April 21 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Neal, a daughter.

MARRIED.

GREEN—PETER—In Volcano, April 21 1901, by Rev. W. S. Withrow, Jno. W. Green and Miss Jennie Foster.

KNOWLES—FLEMING—At the residence of Mr. Fleming, Jackson, Cal., Sunday, April 21, 1901, by Rev. F. A. Morrow, Mr. John W. Knowles of Sacramento to Miss Patricia J. Fleming of Jackson.

JAN. FEB. MAR.

APRIL MAY JUNE

Every Month

In the year most women have to suffer for a week. At the best this suffering interferes with household activities and social enjoyments. At the worst it shuts the woman in a darkened room or confines her to bed. Most women can be completely cured of irregularity by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, stops enfeebling drains and cures female weakness.

All praise is due to you for your wonderful Favorite Prescription, writes Mr. John W. Coffman, Ellisburg, Casey Co., Ky. "My wife suffered with female irregularity, was confined to bed every three weeks. After using two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was cured, and has not suffered any derangement since. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon for delicate women."

Favorite Prescription

Makes Weak Women Strong.

Sick Women Well.

JULY AUG. SEP.

OCT. NOV. DEC.

NOTICE

FOR

PROPOSALS

FOR

Hospital Supplies.

FOR

MEATS.

FOR

WOOD.

FOR

PROVISIONS.

FOR

THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF

Supervisors of the County of Amador, State of California, is ordered to

advertisers for bids for furnishing the County Hospital with supplies for the term of one year, commencing with the first Monday in May, 1901, as follows:

Flour, Peerless, best family, per bbl. Potatoes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per 25 lb. sack. Cornmeal per 25 lb. sack. Sandwhich Island rice per 100 lbs. Macaroni per box, No. 1, 12 lb. boxes. Casa Rica coffee per lb. Japan Tea per box 4 lb. English breakfast tea 3 lb. box. Canned corn per lb. Sugar, dry granulated, per lb. Syrup per 5 gallon keg, California. Butter per lb. in roll or squares. Butter Norton, Teller & Rodan in felling. Baking powder per 5 lb. can. Beans per 100 lbs. Bayons, last crop. Beans per 100 lbs, pea, last crop. Cider vinegar per gallon. Soda crackers per large box. Corn per 100 lbs. Bran per 100 lbs. Pearl barley per lb. Dried apples per lb. Dried peaches per lb. Dried prunes per lb. Bacon, California, per lb. L. M. Ham per lb. 12 lb. and over, No. 1. Salt per 100 lbs. Ground pepper 5 lb. cans. Whole pepper per lb. Tobacco per lb. Star tobacco per lb. J. B. Pace smoking tobacco per lb. Codfish per lb. boneless. Canned corn per box. Soap 100 lbs. or equal. Soap, sand, 50 lbs. Soap, Castile, per box. Extract of lemon per 16 oz. bottle. Extract of vanilla per 16 oz. bottle. Clamton per lb. Cheese, California, per lb. Oysters per doz 2 lb. cans. Standard. All kinds of table fruit per doz half gallon cans. Tomatoes per doz cans large size. Canned corn per doz cans large size. Canned peas per doz cans large size. Washing powder per lb. Sal soda per lb. Booms per dozen. Mops per dozen or less. Mustard, ground, 2 1/2 lb. can. Jamaica ginger per pint bottle. Matches per gross. Coal oil per 10 gallon case, Elaine. Pipes, clay, per gross. Olive oil per gallon can. Wash boards per doz or less. Blueing per lb. Stove blacking per lb. Detergent per lb. Flaxseed per lb. Vaseline per bottle. Beef extract per can. Catsup per bottle. Eggs and saucers unbranded, per doz. Ginger 1 lb. can. Sage 1 lb. can. Tapioca per lb. Ammonia per large bottle. Dinner plates, 7 inch, per dozen. Glasses and saucers unbranded, per doz. Knives and forks, common, per doz. Canned corn beef per doz cans. Liquor per gallon. Shoe blacking per box. German per package. Note and letter paper per ream. Envelopes, full Gov. No. 1 rag, Nos. 6 and 9, per box. Twine per ball. Turpentine per gallon. Paint per gallon. Nails per lb.

ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA
CURE SICK HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
10¢, 25¢
ADAMS' DRUGGISTS

PROPOSALS CONTINUED.

Ax handles per dozen* or less. Saw files per dozen. Tin cups each. Fruit jars per dozen. Bolognese each. Tea and coffee pots each. Paint brushes each.

CLOTHING.

Toweling per yard, crash. Blankets 5 and 6 lb wool. Bolognese per dozen. Shoes per pair. Boots per pair. Overalls, blue Demin, 9 oz each. Pants, wool. Raps, cotton. Overshirts, wool. Overshirts, cotton. Undershirts, flannel. Drawers, Merino. Drawers, flannel. Jumpers and blouses, blue Demin, 9 oz. Socks, wool, colored. Socks, cotton, colored. Hats, wool. Hats, straw. Sheeting, 6-4, 9-4 unbleached per yd. Pillow casing 5-4 per yard. Pillows, wool. Cotton handkerchiefs per doz, red. Canton flannel per yard. White shirts per doz, assorted sizes. Suspenders per dozen. Thread, black or white, any size. Marysville flannel undershirts. Marysville flannel drawers. Oil cloth per yard, best quality. Leather slippers per pair. Carpet slippers per pair. Table linen per yard. Bed spreads each. Mattresses best quality each. Muslin per yard. Buttons per dozen. Calico per yard.

MEATS.

Beef and veal per lb. Beef rough per lb. Mutton per lb. Pork fresh per lb. Pork salt per lb. Lard 50 lb cans.

WOOD.

Black or live oak 4 feet long per cord.

The said articles to be furnished at the County Hospital at the expense of the bidder and in quantities as required.

Bidders must furnish samples and give the names, brands and quality of all goods bid for.

If the articles furnished are not of the same quality as samples and specifications in the bid they will be returned at the expense of the party furnishing the same and no allowance will be made therefor.

All articles furnished or bid for must be of good quality.

The bids for provisions, dry goods, beef and wood are to be made as separate bids.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Provision," "Dry Goods," "Meat" or "Wood" as the case may be, and must be filed with the Clerk of the Board on or before 1 o'clock p. m. the 6th day of May, 1901.

Preference will be given for such supplies, goods, wares, merchandise, manufactures or products as have been grown, manufactured or produced in the State of California, and next preference will be given for such as have been partially so manufactured, grown or produced in the State of California.

Allowances for articles furnished when satisfactory to the Board will be made at the meeting of the Board after the delivery of the same.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied with a certified check or cash deposit in the sum of Fifty Dollars at the meeting of the Board to be returned to the successful bidder or bidders upon the filing of a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract.

If said successful bidder or bidders fail to file said bond or bonds within five days from the date of the granting of said contract, then said checks or cash deposits will be forfeited to the County of Amador.

The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

C. L. CULBERT, Clerk.
By B. R. BREESE, Deputy Clerk.
Dated April 1, 1901. 4-5-5

Notice for Printing Delinquent

Tax List for 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Supervisors of Amador County, California, will, on May 6th, 1901, contract with the lowest bidder for the publication of the Delinquent Property Tax List for 1900.

Bids for said publication, in newspapers published in Amador County, California, will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, May 6th, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Said bids shall be for so much per square of said publication, printed and bound, for three successive weeks, first publication to be made on or before the 5th day of June, 1901.

The bid to be made by the bidder accompanied by a certified check or cash deposit in the sum of Fifty Dollars to be returned to the successful bidder or bidders upon the filing of a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract.

If said successful bidder or bidders fail to file said bond or bonds within five days from the date of the granting of said contract, then said checks or cash deposits will be forfeited to the County of Amador.

The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

C. L. CULBERT, Clerk.
By B. R. BREESE, Deputy Clerk.
Dated April 1, 1901. 4-5-5

Bids for Building at County Hospital of Amador County.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Supervisors of Amador County for the erection and construction of a new building at the County Hospital of Amador County to conform to the plans, specifications and working details thereof, now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board.

The successful bidder will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract, said bond to be approved by said Board of Supervisors.

All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Building at County Hospital of Amador County" and be addressed to C. L. Culbert, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Amador County, California. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check or cash deposit in the sum of Fifty Dollars to be returned to the successful bidder or bidders upon the filing of a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract.

All bids must be filed with the said Clerk of said Board on or before Monday, May 6, 1901, at one o'clock p. m.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By B. R. BREESE, Deputy Clerk.
Jackson, Cal., April 1, 1901. 4-5-5

LEGAL.

NOTICE

FOR

PROPOSALS

FOR

STATIONERY, ETC.

FOR

THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF

Supervisors of the County of Amador, State of California, is ordered to

advertisers for bids for furnishing stationery for the county officers and fuel for the Court House, Hall of Records and Jail for one year, commencing on the first Monday in May, 1901, as follows:

No. 1 best quality legal cap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 1 best quality foolscap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 1 best quality bill cap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 2 legal cap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 2 foolscap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 2 bill cap 16 lbs, per ream.

No. 1 best quality letter cap 12 lbs, per ream.

No. 2 letter cap 12 lbs, per ream.

No. 1 best quality note paper 5 lbs, per ream.

No. 2 note paper 5 lbs, per ream.

Manila folder tablets 7 1/2x12.

Ink, first quality No. 1 blue black fluid, per quart.

Carmine ink, first quality, per quart.

Mucilage, first quality, per quart.

Gillott's No. 404 pens, per gross.

Gillott's No. 303 pens, per gross.

R. Easterbrook & Co. J. M. B. pens, per gross.

R. Easterbrook & Co. No. 043 falcon pens, per gross.

R. Easterbrook & Co. oblique pens No. 1 per gross.

Railroad pens, per gross.

Leon Isatias glue men pens Nos. 1, 2 and 8, per gross.

Spencerian double elastic pens No. 1, per gross.

Graphite Pencil Co's Arctic No. 2, per gross.

Faber's round gilt, Nos. 2 to 5, 5, per gross.

Dixon's American graphic pencils, round gilt, per dozen.

Eagle Pencil Co's hexagon maroon rubber lead pencils, per gross.

Dixon's operator's pencils, No. 300, per gross.

American Pencil Co. velvet lead glass finish soft medium, per gross.

American Pencil Co. Knickerbocker, extra No. 2, per gross.

H. S. Crocker's recorder pencil No. 224, per gross.

H. S. Crocker's pencil No. 217, per gross.

Dennison's gummed gold water seals No. 21, per box.

Challenge eyelets No. 1, small boxes, per doz.

Morgan's mucilage reservoirs No. 6, each, per doz.

Envelopes, full Government No. 1 rag, XXX No. 6, per 1000.

Envelopes, full Government No. 1 rag, XXX No. 9, per 1000.

Envelopes, full Government No. 1 rag, Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 14, XXX, per 1000.

Envelopes, full Government No. 2 XXX, No. 6, per 1000.

Envelopes, full Government No. 2 XXX, No. 2, per 1000.

Envelopes, full Government No. 2 XXX, Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 14, per 1000.

Rubber bands, assorted sizes. Steel erasers, each.

Eye shades, each.

Rulers, rubber, 12 inch, each.

Rulers, wood, 12 inch, each.

Feather dusters, per one half dozen.

Letter trays, each.

A. W. Faber's P & P rubber erasers, per dozen.

Bank penholders, per dozen.

Rubber penholders, No. 1 per dozen.

Rubber tip penholders, No. 88, per dozen.

Common nickel tip penholders, per dozen.

Fountain ink stands, each.

Yale ink stands, each.

Common ink stands, each.

Falcon files, each.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. GINOCCHIO & BROTHER

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Water Street, foot of Broadway, - - - Jackson.

We take pleasure in informing our patrons and the public generally that we have on hand a very choice and selected stock of **Dry Goods** of all kinds, **Groceries** and **Provisions**, **Clothing**, **Boots and Shoes**. We particularly direct the attention of the public to the fact that we keep on hand the largest assortment of **Iron and Steel** to be found in Amador county. Also a superior assortment of all kinds of **Hardware**, such as Carriage Bolts, Screws, Nuts, and in fact everything the market demands. We are sole agents for the celebrated **Hurcules Powder**, of which we shall constantly keep on hand a large supply.

NEW NATIONAL HOTEL...

Foot of Main Street, Jackson, Cal.

First-class Accommodation for Travelers at Reasonable Prices.

SAMPLE ROOM FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Rooms newly furnished throughout. Table supplied with the best in the market. Bar supplied with the Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

F. A. Voorheis, - - Proprietor.

E. G. FREEMAN & CO.

Gent's Working and Driving Gloves
Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Articles
Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Brushes

...General Varieties...

FIRST-CLASS WORK DONE IN OUR

Harness and Saddlery Annex

Telephone 441 Main.

Jackson, Cal.

PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION...

Made from **SELECTED WHEAT** Blended according to our own Formula Producing perfect results and Bread divinely fair and feathery light Sweet to the palate's touch and Snowy White.

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, Sacramento.

Poison Proof Animals.

Neither differences of organization in animals nor in the constitution of the poisonous substance generally afford any clue for interpreting an exceptional want of effect. Unaccountable is the immunity of rabbits against belladonna leaves (*Atropa belladonna*, deadly nightshade). You may feed them with belladonna for weeks without observing the least toxic symptoms. The same is true of chickens, which are nearly immune from morphine, the chief alkaloid of opium, as well as from belladonna. Eight grains were required to kill a pigeon, not much less than the mortal dose for a man. Cats are extremely sensitive to foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), which on the contrary may be given to rabbits and various birds in pretty large doses.

Pigeons and various other herbivora are also to some degree safe from the effects of this poison, while in warm blooded carnivora it causes paralysis and asphyxia. In frogs the effect is a different one, consisting of spasms. The meat of goats which had fed on hemlock has sometimes occasioned poisoning effects. Chickens are nearly immune from morphine, the chief alkaloid of opium, as well as from belladonna. Eight grains were required to kill a pigeon, not much less than the mortal dose for a man. Cats are extremely sensitive to foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), which on the contrary may be given to rabbits and various birds in pretty large doses.

More remarkable yet in this respect is the immunity of *Cholepus hoffmanni*, a kind of sloth living on the island of Ceylon, which, when given ten grains of strychnine, was not much affected. Pigeons are possessed of high immunity from morphine, the chief alkaloid of opium, as well as from belladonna. Eight grains were required to kill a pigeon, not much less than the mortal dose for a man. Cats are extremely sensitive to foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), which on the contrary may be given to rabbits and various birds in pretty large doses.

Your Canary.
Don't forget to give your canary the best of water and feed every day. See that he has a good fish bone. Clean his cage every day. Keep him out of the hot sun and the glare of night lights and yet let him have sunshine. Talk to him; talk to him with a kind voice. Let him out of the cage occasionally. We give crumbs of bread soaked in milk, lettuce, chickweed, a little piece of egg, sometimes a little fruit, a nut and lots of good things and let him eat or reject as he pleases.

Remember he is a prisoner in confinement, dependent on you every day for health and life, and constantly strive to make him happy. A little 10 cent looking glass will add greatly to his happiness. Take care that neither sun nor other light reflected shall dazzle him.

A Wily Avenger.
The shah of Persia once asked a group of his courtiers whom they thought the greater man, himself or his father. At first he could get no reply so dangerous a question, the answer to which might cost the courtiers their heads.

At last a very old courtier said, "Your father, sire, for although you are equal to your father in all other respects in this he is superior to you, that he had a greater son than any you have."

Recordings.
"She's well educated isn't she?"
"Well, she's one of those women who can pass as being that way. When she meets any one who can speak French and not German, she can speak German, and when she meets any one who can speak German and not French she can speak French."—Indianapolis Sun.

LIBEL IN ENGLAND.

Not Hard To Give Cause For Actions at Law.

England's libel law is a terror to the defendants. A short time ago a young playwright sold a piece to a London manager and drew a small royalty each week, which was paid by check. One week when the playwright presented the check to the bank for cashing it was returned to him marked "No funds." The playwright had by check framed and hung conspicuously in his study. He took pleasure in pointing it out to visitors and making biting comments until one day the manager's lawyer called and told the young man that he was committing a serious libel on the manager, whereupon the check was taken down at once.

Over in England the railway companies, or at least one of them, put up in the station placards bearing the names of passengers who had violated rules of the road, with addresses, the nature of the offense and fines imposed. The offenders took the matter into court, and now the placards show only the words opposite the offense, "A passenger."

It frequently happens that names given to villains and ridiculous characters in fiction will duplicate in real life. A certain English novel had its scene laid on the west coast of Africa, and the villain of the book was a major in the army, supposed to be stationed there. To the novelist's dismay there appeared one day out of the unknown a real major, bearing the name of the villain of the novel, who also had been stationed on the west coast of Africa.

A Birmingham lawyer held that one could libel a man effectually enough by leaving out his name. He brought an action against a local paper for persistently omitting his name from his reports of cases in which he professionally was engaged. Presumably he imagined that the loss of the advertisement he would have obtained by his name repeatedly appearing was damage enough. He was nonsuited, however.

Fremont's Ride.

A pretty story is told of how John C. Fremont informed his wife of the joyful news of his election as senator of California in 1850. The balloting of the delegates took place in San Jose, and Mrs. Fremont was at Monterey, and as a season of heavy rains was on there was but little prospect that her keen desire to know the result would lead to immediate gratification. Before a blazing fire that night sat Fremont's wife, her fingers for the first time fashioning a dress for herself on the trustworthy outlines of one that had been ripped up for the purpose. Her little daughter had been put to bed, and her companions for the evening were the Australian woman who had repaid her two Indian servants and her baby playing on the bearskin rug near the fire.

Besides the voice of the woman and an occasional chirrup from the baby she heard nothing but the storm without till the door opened and a man, dripping with rain, stood on the threshold and asked in consideration of his sorry plight if he might enter. It was Fremont. He had torn himself away from his idolizing followers and ridden into the darkness and storm to tell his wife, 70 miles away, that he had been elected to the United States senate. Though it was late in the night when he reached Monterey, he was in the saddle again before dawn and on his way back to San Jose, making in all a ride of 140 miles.—Argonaut.

The Red Flag.

The red button and the red flag have been the emblem of labor and revolution for more than 3,000 years. In the ancient world the favorite colors of the aristocracy were white and azure blue, while red was reserved for Minerva and Ceres, the goddesses of labor and agriculture, were always represented dressed in flaming red, and the banners of the Greek and Roman trade unions were of the same color. The red flag nowhere in antiquity meant ferocity and slaughter, but rather typified the fact that all men, whether slaves or masters, had in their veins the same blood and in their nature the same humanity.

In the frequent servile wars of Italy and Greece the red flag gradually became the emblem not of labor, but of revolt. At one time when the rebellious slaves and gladiators under Spartacus defeated three Roman armies the red flag was on the point of supplanting the eagle in the imperial city itself. It is related that the labor soldiers were so fanatically devoted to their flag that it was the custom to their generals when in battle to hurl it far into the enemy's ranks and so compel the invaders to push forward and recover it.—New York Post.

A Bad Judge.

Some years ago King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, was a guest at a country house in England, and, picking up a sporting paper in the billiard room one morning, was soon deep in its contents. A clergyman, also a guest, noticed this, and, sidling up, carried in a tone that was meant to carry reproach, "Is your royal highness really interested in that paper?"

The prince glanced at around "I never read anything I do not feel interested in," he remarked.

The clergyman, though, would not be denied. "Do you know, your royal highness, that one of my friends has lost hundreds of pounds by betting on horse racing and has never won anything?" he asked.

"Well," said the prince as he turned to another column, "he must have been a very bad judge of horseflesh."

"Save Me From My Friends."
This saying is commonly attributed to Voltaire, who at Ferney when pestered by professions of insincere friendship said, "I pray God to deliver me from my friends; I will defend myself from my enemies."

The thought, however, is attributed by the French to Marshal Villars, who discovered that in an Italian proverb, and a German collection of proverbial wisdom gives it in a modified form. Antiquous, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, offered sacrifice that the gods might protect him from his friends and at the same time declaring he could look after his enemies himself. Churchill has something of the idea in the lines:

Greatly his foes he dreads, but most his friends;
He hurls the most who lavishly confends.

We have in America two great states the areas of which have probably never been traversed. These are Maine in the north and Texas in the south, where immense treasures in woods, minerals, game and other articles of observation are worth all the sentiment inspired by practically valueless expeditions to frigid zones.

A STRANGE LAKE.

The Peculiarities of a Body of Water in Australia.

Lake George is situated about four miles from the railway station at Bundanoora, Australia, and has for many years engaged the attention of scientific men by reason of the singular and inexplicable phenomena connected with it. The estimates of its size vary considerably according to circumstances, but when moderately full about 29 by 7 miles will be found tolerably correct. At either end the lake is fully 100 feet above the highest recorded surface of the lake, which possesses no known outlet, although it is fed by numerous mountain creeks.

The lake was discovered by a bushman in 1820 and was known to the blacks as "Wingah." It was then supposed to form the source of a river having its mouth on the south coast, but subsequent visitors were much perplexed at the manner in which the blacks avoided the lake, of which they appeared to entertain a superstitious dread, one aged aboriginal stating she had seen it all covered with trees, and other explaining that the whole of the water sunk through the bottom and disappeared, while others remembered the lake only as a series of small ponds.

During the following 20 years considerable variations were noted in the depth and extent of the lake. In 1841 the lake became partially dried up, the moist portions being simply grassy swamps. A few months later large numbers of sheep were pastured in the bed of the lake, but fresh water had to be carted for the use of the shepherds, that of the lake being too salt for human consumption. The lake remained more or less dry until 1852, the year of the great floods in that part of the colony, when it again became filled, with an average depth of nine feet. Since then the surface level of the lake has varied considerably, but the bed has never been so dry as in former years. There are indications that many hundreds of years ago the lake covered a far larger area than any yet recorded, remains of trees over 100 years old being found in spots formerly under water. The saline character of the lake is the more remarkable by reason of its being fed by pure and sparkling fresh water streams.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.

Death Often Unkind in the Manner of Their Taking Off.

Of the monarchs who have reigned over England since the days of the Norman conquest nearly one-half of the number have met violent death. William I was killed by a fall from his horse, William II was shot while hunting, whether by accident or design is still one of the unsolved problems of history; Richard I was killed by a shaft from a crossbow while besieging the city of Chalus, in France; Richard II was murdered in Pontefract castle, Edward IV was murdered in the Tower of London, Edward VI was killed on the battlefield of Bosworth and Charles I had his head cut off in London.

Elizabeth's death was hastened by remorse that she had ordered the execution of Essex, and her sister Mary sickened and died soon after the loss of Calais, declaring that the name of the city would be found after death on her heart. The death of Edward VI's son, the Black Prince, caused the aged monarch to die of grief. So, after the loss of his son in the White Ship, Henry I was never seen to smile again and lived only a short time. Henry VI and George III were insane during the latter years of their reigns and finally died from what in these days would be called paresis. Charles II, Henry VIII, Edward IV and George IV hastened their deaths by the dissipated and sensual lives they lived. Only two monarchs died of that great national scourge, consumption; they were Edward VI and Henry VII. Queen Anne's death was due as much as anything else to overfeeding. Only two monarchs, Henry VI and George III, died after long illnesses.

The Happy Medium.

A clergyman related that a worthy trishman with an impediment in his speech brought him a child to be baptized. While making a record of it he was in some doubt as to the correct spelling of the family name given to him and asked the man how he wrote it.

"Indeed I don't write at all," was the reply.

"I just want to know," said Father Boyle, "whether the name is McGrath or 'Magrath'—whether the second part of it is spelled with a big 'G' or a little 'g.'"

After scratching his head hopelessly the puzzled parent saw his way out of the difficulty. "Well, father, just spell it with a middle size 'g.'"—Exchange.

It Won't Roll Off.

The egg of the guillemot is one of the most peculiar and furnishes an admirable example of the way in which nature provides for the conditions of life.

This bird is found on the coast, and the eggs are usually laid on the bare edges of high rocks, from which position any ordinary specimen of the egg would probably roll off.

But the guillemot's egg won't do this. It has been fashioned by nature so that it will not roll off, no matter how hard it is thrown.

The prince glanced at around "I never read anything I do not feel interested in," he remarked.

Better Than Making a Note.
"Just before Baden was sent to prison he bought a set of books to be paid for in installments."

"What did he do that for?"

"He said it would make the time seem shorter."—Chicago Tribune.

How Flags Wear Out.
It costs money to fly even two small flags every day in the year. The two small ones on the east and west fronts of the capitol, each about three yards long, which is small for such an immense structure as the capitol, fray out so fast that it costs \$100 a year to replace them. They are darned every day and on windy days probably two or three times. Even with all these economies \$100 worth of fine wool floats off into the air in such fine particles that never a trace of it can be found even at the foot of the two flag-staffs.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Doesn't Count For Much.
"Lovely wedding, wasn't it?" asked the maid of honor.

"Quite so," admitted the bride's dear est enemy.

"Every detail perfect," suggested the maid of honor.

"Oh, I don't know. We might make an exception of the groom, don't you think?"

"Oh, possibly, possibly," admitted the maid of honor, "but that's a minor detail, anyway."—Chicago Post.

THE BLACK VENUS.

An Ugly Stone Figure Worshipped by Peasants of Brittany.

Even false religions die hard, and there are reminders of all extinct faiths still existing in the world. One of the most curious relics of paganism which are still worshipped in a Christian country is the gigantic black stone figure of a woman which is to be found in a forest of the district of Morbihan, in Brittany.

It is known as the "Black Venus," but probably dates far back of the time when the Greeks and Romans worshipped that goddess. Antiquarians assert that this ugly idol belongs to the age of the serpent worshippers, one of whose subterranean temples is in the neighborhood. This would make the figure far older than the Christian era.

The statue is that of a huge, uncouth woman, with a sullen, angry countenance, her form enveloped in a loose mantle.

The superstitious Bretons have always worshipped the figure, asserting that it has power over the weather and the crops. If the idol is neglected, they declare that the grain dies on the ear, and if the anger of the black woman is further roused a tidal wave sweeps over Morbihan.

Twice the stone was cast into the sea by pious folk who hoped thereby to put an end to the pestilence, and twice the peasants dragged it back and set up an altar before it.

About two centuries ago Count Pierre de Lannion, on whose estate the figure stood, in order to save the statue from both friends and enemies, dragged it by 40 yoke of oxen to his own chateau and set it up in the courtyard. He cut an inscription on the base of the pedestal, declaring the figure to be a Venus carved by Caesar's soldiers.

The count and his chateau are both gone, but the huge black woman, overgrown with moss, still stands in the forest, and the peasants still beseech her to bless their crops.

TEACHING A YOUNG LARK.

How Its Mother Conches It to Hop About and Fly.

J. M. Barrie, the noted Scottish story writer, in *Scots Magazine*, told how a young lark got its first lesson.

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But when the baby tried to leap it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment to say, "How wonderfully you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly, and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up, up, bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after the rain," she said, half remembering. "What is sun? What is rain?" the little bird asked. "If you cannot teach me to fly, teach me to sing."

"When the sun comes out after rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

The rain came and glued the little bird's wings together. "I shall never be able to fly or sing," it wailed.

Then of a sudden it began to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, and the mother, with leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile in every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled, it did not know why; it fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun! Thank you! Thank you! Oh, mother, did you hear me? I can sing!"

Then it floated up, up, calling. "Thank you, thank you, thank you!" to the sun. "Oh, mother, do you see me? I am flying!"

A Good Memory.
A bad memory in most cases might be more properly described as one rustling from sheer want of use. The fact is our brain cells are always "ready to oblige," but we do not give them sufficient encouragement in their well meant efforts. Naturally the individual may cultivate a memory for certain details more readily than for others, but the general basis of all collective acts is the same, and there is no department of human mental activity in which the motto that "practice makes perfect" holds more truly than in the science of mnemonics. The view may be expressed, indeed, that we never forget anything presented to our brain cells. When we say we have forgotten, we really mean that we can not find the mental photographic negative whence we can print off a positive reproduction.—London Chronicle.

From an Author's Notebook.

The following is an extract from the diary of an irascible author: "Rose at 5 and had a sonnet and a glass of cold water for breakfast. I retired early in the evening without supper, as I feared the neighbors would be annoyed by the rattling of the knives and forks."—Atlanta Constitution.

Trimming Her Sails a Bit.

Nannie, O. dear, my face is so free-kled: It's just awful!

Aunt Hannah—I wouldn't fret, Nannie. Of course the freckles are not very becoming, but, then, you know, they serve to cover up your features.—Boston Transcript.

Silkworms and their eggs were first brought to Europe in the sixteenth century by a number of monks who had traveled in China as missionaries brought away a quantity of the cocoons concealed in their w'—ing sticks.

A Precaution.

Husband—Going to his rich uncle's funeral—Put a couple of large handkerchiefs into my pocket, dear. The old gentleman promised to leave me \$10,000, and I shall want to shed some appropriate tears.

Wife—But suppose when the will is read you find he hasn't left you anything?

Husband—In that case you had better put in three.—London Fun.

Gates of the Land of Promise.
No one can watch a load of immigrants land without being struck by the astonishing signs of hope and confidence about them all. There has never been any exaggeration of this. Incredible as it may seem to one who knows how grim is the struggle for life among the masses in America, it is evident that this is still the land of promise to the poor of Europe.—Scriveners.

The most vicious looking weapon on record has been unearthed in New Orleans. It is a combination of a revolver with a pair of night-bananas, a dirk knife, a bowie knife and a hatch built for the transaction of business.

FIGHTING A WILDCAT

AN ADVENTURE THAT MADE ONE MAN SHY OF THAT KIND OF BEAST.

He is Willing to Go a Long Way Around to Avoid Feroocious Animals, Even Though Science Says They Will Flee at Man's Approach.

"I have read in the papers certain scientific assertions that no wild animal will voluntarily attack or pursue a human being, but that, on the contrary, the fiercest of them, as tradition and the tales of woodsmen classify them, will make haste to escape the possible sight of man, unless, in desperate cases, hunger may urge it to approach him, its most dreaded foe, such cases being extremely rare," said a matter of fact and veracious New York business man.

"If that is so, I had a little experience once with a wild animal that must have been the most desperately hungry beast that ever longed for food. The occurrence was in northwestern Pennsylvania, where one winter I had some business that called me ten miles from the county town to one of the backwoods districts. It was late in the afternoon when I started on my return to the village. The way was over a lonely, narrow, crooked mountain road, bordered by deep woods much of the distance. Toward dusk, as I was rounding a short turn in the road, my horse, which had a good deal of spirit, shied suddenly and sprang forward on a furious run.

"At the same instant an animal with glaring eyes plumped down from somewhere and landed in the sleigh at my feet. It had evidently leaped from a tree at the horse, the quick movements of which nervous animal had defeated that purpose, and the attacking animal had alighted with its fore feet on the robe that lay across my lap. It glared at me, with its face not more than two feet away, as it clung to the robe with its sharp claws, growling fiercely. I had never seen a wildcat, but I knew instantly and instinctively that I had one to deal with here, and it seemed to be a very large and savage one at that. I had no weapon, but fortunately the whip that stood in its socket on the dashboard was loaded at the butt.

"Clinging to the reins with my left hand—the horse was running away—I quickly drew the whip from the socket and struck the wildcat on the head with the heavy butt. That caused the animal to loosen its hold on the robe and drop into the snow at the side of the sleigh, but the agile and furious beast was up in the fraction of a second and with one bound sprang on the back of the sleigh, which had a low body.

"Although the horse was running madly away along the narrow and crooked road, throwing the sleigh from side to side and threatening it constantly with destruction against some rock or stump, I was obliged to drop the reins and leave the result of the runaway to chance, for the wildcat was struggling desperately to gain a foothold in the sleigh and fight me at close quarters. I knew that if the sleigh should happen to come into collision with any obstacle heavy enough to wreck it I would be no match for the catamount, now wrought to the utmost ferocity, fighting it on the slipping snow, even if I were unarmed by the collision, so I strained every nerve to conquer the determined beast while I still possessed the advantage of foothold in the sleigh.

"Once I thought it was all up with me, as the sleigh was carried abruptly round a short turn in the road by the speeding horse one runner struck a stone or a root, and the sleigh careened and ran at least 50 feet on the other runner alone. I mechanically threw the weight of my body toward the upper side of the sleigh, all the time raining rapid blows on the head of the wildcat with the butt of the whip, and forced the sleigh down to its balance on both runners again. A few more blows after that, and I was rejoiced to see the determined and tenacious beast first loosen one claw, hang for a second or so by the other, while it tried to seize the top of the back of the sleigh again with its teeth, and then tumble to the road and lie motionless in the snow.

"I dropped back on the seat limp and weak and too much unnerved to make the least effort to obtain control of the runaway, which was still rushing wildly along the uncertain road. But when the command for the prosecution moved for sentence General Butler pointed out a fatal flaw, manifest to every one when attention was called to it. In ten minutes the astonished prisoner was a free man. It is said that the court laughed at the ruse, the cleverness of which it was impossible not to admire.

The prisoner, to his amazement, was ordered by his counsel to plead guilty. "Say guilty, sir," said the general sternly. The man obeyed, and the other pleadings were not pressing. But when the counsel for the prosecution moved for sentence General Butler pointed out a fatal flaw, manifest to every one when attention was called to it. In ten minutes the astonished prisoner was a free man. It is said that the court laughed at the ruse, the cleverness of which it was impossible not to admire.

Epigrams in Fletion.
I always pray that I may never outlive my illusions or my front teeth, though all else may fall to ruin. Admiration is like porridge—awfully stodgy, but you get hungry again almost as soon as you've eaten it.

A good nose is an abiding resting place for vanity. You know that it will outlast your time and that age cannot wither nor custom stale its satisfactory proportions.

The quality of mercy should not be measured out by teaspoonfuls in a medicine glass, but should be served round in a watering cart by the county council.

They're no sense, men haven't. The very best of them don't properly know the difference between their souls and their stomachs, and they fancy that they are wrestling with their doubts when really it is their dinners that are wrestling with them.

It is the duty of all women to look happy and contented, and to show that they don't wish they weren't married and the unmarried ones to show that they don't wish they were.—New York Telegram.

The Matter of a Semicolon.
A Russian military paper tells of a lieutenant who overheard a sergeant giving a recruit a lecture upon his duties. "The military service," said the sergeant, "requires little prayer to God and a strict attention to the orders of a superior." Somewhat astonished at this singular definition of military duty, the officer ventured to ask the sergeant for his authority, whereupon the sergeant produced an ancient volume containing the following: "The military duty requires little prayer to God, and strict attention to the orders of a superior."—Army and Navy Journal.

Early Silk Weavers.
Among the encouragements offered to silk weavers during the first century of the existence of this industry in Lyons was exemption from military service and taxation. So rapid was its development that in 1650 the weavers numbered 18,000, or 60,000 with affiliated persons.

The first export of cotton from this country was in 1785, in which year one million bales were sent from Liverpool, while 12 were sent from Philadelphia and one from New York.

THE INDIANS PAID.

What the White Men Charged Them For Killing One Donkey.

In "Reminiscences of Old Times in Tennessee" a story is told of the good faith and honor of a party of Chickasaw Indians. While hunting one fell they shot a donkey, mistaking the creature for a wild animal. They sold the hide, and it finally came to the hands of John Barnes in Lipton.

When the Chickasaws returned to the region of Lipton for their annual hunt the next fall, Barnes invited them to a shooting match, the prize to be the skin of a very rare animal.

Thirty braves appeared at the contest, and one of them won the prize. When he saw the skin, he turned it over and said: "Ha, ha, me kill him! Me shoot him! See!" And he pointed to the fatal bullet hole.

Then Barnes told them that they had killed a donkey, a very useful animal, but he was sure that they had done it by mistake, believing it to be a wild animal.

The Indians listened attentively to the white man's words and then consulted together a few minutes. Finally they separated, each brave going to his pony, unhitching him and leading him to the spot where a gang of white men stood, Barnes in the midst of them. Then one of the Indians spoke:

"We sorry we kill donkey. We think he belong to the woods. We find him in cane. We think him wild. We sorry; now we pay. We take no white man's horse, pony, nothing of white man. We honest. We have ponies, that's all. Take pay." And he motioned to the long line of ponies, held by their owners.

"How many?" asked Barnes.

"White man say," returned the Indian, "take plenty."

The honor of the red men was not equaled by the white men, for, be it recorded to their shame, they took from the Chickasaws 35 ponies to pay for the accidental killing of one donkey.

A Legend of the Salty Sea.